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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/698,039	10/30/2003	Hidenori Usuda	9319S-000574	1175

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EXAMINER	
MRUK, GEOFFREY S	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2853	

DATE MAILED: 03/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/698,039	USUDA, HIDENORI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Geoffrey Mruk	2853	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *01 February 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *30 October 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1 February 2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-7 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toye (US 4,068,144) in view of Arakawa et al. (US 6,270,180 B1).

With respect to claim 1, the primary reference of Toye discloses a droplet discharging apparatus (Fig. 1) comprising means for discharging a discharge liquid in the form of droplets through an aperture (Fig. 1, element 18) by mechanically deforming a piezoelectric element (Fig. 1, elements 10-12) wherein the driving waveform

frequency is from 20kHz to 90kHz (i.e. an ultrasonic band; Column 4, lines 34-67; Column 5, lines 1-17).

However, Toye fails to disclose a piezoelectric element which is subjected to a heating drive signal of a repetitive frequency when the aperture is positioned in an image forming region, where the heating drive signal being insufficient to cause droplets from being discharged through the aperture thereby facilitating heating of the droplets; wherein the normal drive signal and the heating drive signal are both generated by a single waveform generating section and the discharge ink is a printing ink, as required in the instant claims.

The secondary reference of Arakawa discloses a piezoelectric element (Fig. 4, element 17p) which is subjected to a heating drive signal of a repetitive frequency (Fig. 8b, element T2), the heating drive signal being insufficient to cause droplets from being discharged through the aperture thereby facilitating heating of the droplets (Column 11, lines 39-63), where "it is preferable that the frequency of the heating waveform is 2f+/-50%, wherein f is a frequency of driving waveform" (Column 15, 30-35); wherein the normal drive signal and the heating drive signal are both generated by a single waveform generating section (Fig. 1, element 15; Column 11, lines 35-38).

With respect to claim 2, the secondary reference of Arakawa discloses the heating drive signal is applied to the piezoelectric element immediately before a droplet is discharged by the normal drive signal (Fig. 8e).

With respect to claim 3, the secondary reference of Arakawa discloses the heating drive signal is applied to the piezoelectric element while a droplet is being discharged by the normal drive signal (Column 15, lines 19-27).

With respect to claim 4, the secondary reference of Arakawa discloses the heating drive signal is applied to the piezoelectric element if the temperature of a discharge liquid that is detected by a temperature detecting means drops below a predetermined threshold temperature (Column 9, lines 11-30).

With respect to claim 5, the secondary reference of Arakawa discloses the repetitive frequency of the heating drive signal is 40 kHz or more (Column 15, 30-35).

With respect to claim 6, the secondary reference of Arakawa discloses the amplitude of the heating drive signal is half that or less of the normal drive signal (Column 15, 30-35).

With respect to claim 7, the secondary reference of Arakawa discloses the discharge liquid is a printing ink (Column 6, lines 61-67).

With respect to claim 13, the secondary reference of Arakawa discloses the heating drive signal is applied to the piezoelectric element before, during and after preliminary discharging (Column 15, lines 19-40).

Therefore, in view of the teachings of the secondary reference, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the primary reference by using the heating drive signal of Arakawa in the droplet discharging apparatus of Toye. The motivation for doing so would have been to conduct delicate temperature adjustment to

avoid bad influences onto the image caused by the change of the ink viscosity (Column 17, lines 50-62).

2. Claims 8-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toye (US 4,068,144) in view of Arakawa et al. (US 6,270,180 B1) as applied to claims 1-7 above, and further in view of Speakman (US 6,503,831 B2).

Toye and Arakawa references discloses all of the limitations of the droplet discharging apparatus except

- the discharge liquid is an electrically conductive material for forming a wiring pattern,
- the discharge liquid is a transparent resin for forming a microlens,
- the discharge liquid is a resin for forming a color layer of a color filter,
- the discharge liquid is an electro-optic material,
- the electro-optic material is a fluorescent organic compound presenting electroluminescence, and

Speakman discloses suitable deposition materials using drop on demand printing (Column 44, lines 30-67 and Column 45, lines 1-42), where

- the discharge liquid is an electrically conductive material for forming a wiring pattern (Column 44, lines 30-37),
- the discharge liquid is a transparent resin for forming a microlens (Column 35, lines 8-15),
- the discharge liquid is a resin for forming a color layer of a color filter (Column 35, lines 8-15),

- the discharge liquid is an electro-optic material (Column 2, lines 4-34),
- the electro-optic material is a fluorescent organic compound presenting electroluminescence (Column 44, lines 30-59).

Therefore, in view of the teachings of the tertiary reference, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the primary reference by using the deposition materials of Speakman in the droplet discharging apparatus of Toye. The motivation for doing so would have been to cover hitherto unexplored ideas that will be fuelled by the high degree of processing flexibility that is provided by ink jet printing in electronic, opto-electronic, and optical device manufacture (Column 2, lines 4-34).

3. Claims 14-20 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toye (US 4,068,144) in view of Arakawa et al. (US 6,270,180 B1).

With respect to claim 14, the primary reference of Toye discloses a droplet discharging method comprising discharging a discharge liquid in the form of droplets through an aperture (Fig. 1, element 18) by mechanically deforming a piezoelectric element (Fig. 1, elements 10-12) wherein the driving waveform frequency is from 20kHz to 90kHz (i.e. an ultrasonic band; Column 4, lines 34-67; Column 5, lines 1-17).

However, Toye fails to disclose the discharge liquid is heated by subjecting the piezoelectric element to heating drive signal at a repetitive frequency in an ultrasonic band, the heating drive signal being insufficient to cause the discharge liquid from being discharged through the aperture thereby facilitating heating of the droplets; and wherein the normal drive signal and the heating drive signal are both generated by a single waveform generating section, as required by the instant claims.

The secondary reference of Arakawa discloses the discharge liquid is heated by subjecting the piezoelectric element (Fig. 4, element 17p) to heating drive signal at a repetitive frequency (Fig. 8b, element T2), the heating drive signal being insufficient to cause the discharge liquid from being discharged through the aperture thereby facilitating heating of the droplets (Column 11, lines 39-63), where "it is preferable that the frequency of the heating waveform is 2f+/-50%, wherein f is a frequency of driving waveform" (Column 15, 30-35) and wherein the normal drive signal and the heating drive signal are both generated by a single waveform generating section (Fig. 1, element 15; Column 11, lines 35-38).

With respect to claim 15, the secondary reference of Arakawa discloses the heating drive is carried out immediately before the normal drive for discharging a droplet (Fig. 8e).

With respect to claim 16, the secondary reference of Arakawa discloses wherein the heating drive is carried out during the normal drive (Column 15, lines 19-27).

With respect to claim 17, the secondary reference of Arakawa discloses wherein the heating drive is carried out if the temperature of a discharge liquid drops below a predetermined threshold temperature (Column 9, lines 11-30).

With respect to claim 18, the secondary reference of Arakawa discloses wherein the repetitive frequency of the heating drive is 40 kHz or more (Column 15, 30-35).

With respect to claim 19, the secondary reference of Arakawa discloses wherein the heating drive is carried out at an amplitude that is half that or less of the normal drive (Column 15, 30-35).

With respect to claim 20, Arakawa discloses the discharge liquid is a printing ink (Column 6, lines 61-67).

With respect to claim 26, Arakawa discloses the heating drive signal is applied to the piezoelectric element before, during and after preliminary discharging (Column 15, lines 19-40).

Therefore, in view of the teachings of the secondary reference, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the primary reference by using the heating drive signal of Arakawa in the droplet discharging apparatus of Toye. The motivation for doing so would have been to conduct delicate temperature adjustment to avoid bad influences onto the image caused by the change of the ink viscosity (Column 17, lines 50-62).

4. Claims 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toye (US 4,068,144) in view of Arakawa et al. (US 6,270,180 B1) as applied to claims 14-20 above, and further in view of Speakman (US 6,503,831 B2).

Toye and Arakawa references discloses all of the limitations of the droplet discharging apparatus except

- the discharge liquid is an electrically conductive material for forming a wiring pattern.
- the discharge liquid is a transparent resin for forming a microlens,
- the discharge liquid is a resin for forming a color layer of a color filter,
- the discharge liquid is an electro-optic material,

- the electro-optic material is a fluorescent organic compound presenting electroluminescence.

Speakman discloses suitable deposition materials using drop on demand printing (Column 44, lines 30-67 and Column 45, lines 1-42), where

- the discharge liquid is an electrically conductive material for forming a wiring pattern (Column 44, lines 30-37),
- the discharge liquid is a transparent resin for forming a microlens (Column 35, lines 8-15),
- the discharge liquid is a resin for forming a color layer of a color filter (Column 35, lines 8-15),
- the discharge liquid is an electro-optic material (Column 2, lines 4-34),
- the electro-optic material is a fluorescent organic compound presenting electroluminescence (Column 44, lines 30-59).

Therefore, in view of the teachings of the tertiary reference, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the primary reference by using the deposition materials of Speakman in the droplet discharging apparatus of Toye. The motivation for doing so would have been to cover hitherto unexplored ideas that will be fuelled by the high degree of processing flexibility that is provided by ink jet printing in electronic, opto-electronic, and optical device manufacture (Column 2, lines 4-34).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 1 February 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant's argument that "The Toye reference and the Arakawa et al. reference each fail to disclose or alone suggest wherein the normal drive signal and the heating drive signal are generated by a single waveform generating section, as set forth in amended Claims 1 and 14" is not persuasive. However, Arakawa discloses "The drive signal waveform from the above-described drive waveform generating circuit 15 is supplied to the driver 36, and the driver 36 outputs the drive signal according to the drive signal waveform, corresponding to Hi/Low from the level shifter 35" (Column 10, lines 52-56) and "As shown in FIG. 7, the drive waveform generating circuit 15 has the heat-waveform generating section 151 to generate the heat-waveform, and the drive-waveform generating section 152 to generate the drive-waveform" (Column 11, lines 35-38). Therefore, Toye reference in view of the Arakawa reference meet the claimed limitations.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Geoffrey Mruk whose telephone number is 571 272-2810. The examiner can normally be reached on 7am - 330pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Meier can be reached on 571 272-2149. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

GSM
2/22/2006

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3/1/06

MANISH S. SHAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER